Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 62[1987]-127281

Translated from Japanese by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company, Custom Division, P.O. Box 4828, Austin, TX 78765 USA

Code: 393-43336

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL

KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 62[1987]-127281

Int. Cl.⁴: B 41 M 5/18

Sequence Nos. for Office Use: 7447-2H

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Application No.: Sho 60[1985]-266848
Application Date: November 27, 1985

Publication Date: June 9, 1987

No. of Inventions: 1 (Total of 6 pages)

Examination Request: Not requested

HEAT-SENSITIVE RECORDING MATERIAL

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

<u>Claim</u>

Heat-sensitive recording material, characterized by installing a leuco dye layer and a developer layer on a support, and an interlayer containing at least one of the compounds represented by the general formula below:

General formula

NO 2

$$O$$
 $CH = CH - C$
 $(R_1)n$
 $(R_2)a$

(R_1 and R_2 represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl group of 1-8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl group, aryl group, aralkyl group, halogen, or nitro group; R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different; n and m represent integers of 0-5).

Detailed explanation of the invention

Field of the technology

The present invention concerns improvement of reliability of recorded images of heat-sensitive recording materials using leuco dyes and developers.

Conventional technology

In general, heat-sensitive recording materials comprise a heat-sensitive color layer of mainly heat-sensitive coloration composition installed on a support such as paper, synthetic paper, plastic films, etc., and by heating with a thermal head, thermal pen, laser light, etc., color images are obtained. Compared with other recording materials, such recording materials have the advantages of not needing cumbersome processes of development, fixation, etc., rapid processing with simple devices, no noise, no environmental pollution, low cost, etc., and have been widely used in copying, computers, faxes, tickets, labels, recorders, etc. In general, the thermal color compositions used in such heat-sensitive recording materials comprise coloring materials and developers that make the coloring materials form colors upon heating. The coloring materials are usually colorless or lightly colored leuco dyes such as lactones, lactams, spiropyrans, etc., and the developers are various acidic materials such as organic acids, phenolic materials, etc. recording materials using such combinations of coloring agents and developers provide brightly colored images with high background whiteness, and excellent weather resistance of the image (dye image), thus widely used.

However, even such heat-sensitive recording materials can not be said to be sufficient, and have many problems. One of the biggest problems is reliability of the images. Namely, coloration by simple application of heat with short access time is a simple operation without fixation, thus if heat is reapplied, recoloration may occur, causing the recording

materials to have low reliability. To overcome such drawbacks, diazo thermal recording method, thermal transfer recording method, etc., have been proposed. In the diazo thermal recording method, the background coloration is prevented by light exposure after thermal recording or thermal recording after light exposure. However, in this process, background yellowing and fogging may occur easily and the image part may have low light resistance. On the other hand, in the thermal transfer recording method, thermally fusible materials are transferred together with carbon, etc., to plain paper, with high image reliability, but there are problems of resolution and the requirement of transfer paper as well as receptor, resulting in increased cost for using two sheets of paper.

Methods are proposed for prevention of background recoloration in leuco heat-sensitive recording materials. For example, in Japanese Kokai Patent Application Nos. Sho 55[1980]-51590 and Sho 58[1983]-123535, recoloration is prevented by light exposure after recording. However, in this case, the fixation is still not sufficient, and sometimes, the initial color density may be very poor.

Recently, background fixation using photopolymerizable materials has been proposed (Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 59[1984]-99998). The fixation is good by thermal pen, thermal plates, but it was is not sufficient with thermal head.

Objective

It is an object of the present invention to provide heatsensitive recording materials with markedly reduced recoloration by heat, namely, with improved recoloration prevention effects.

Configuration

The present invention proposes heat-sensitive recording materials, characterized by installing a leuco dye layer and a developer layer on a support, and an interlayer containing at least one of the compounds represented by the general formula (I) below.

General formula

NO 2
$$O - CH = CH - C - CO$$

$$(R_1)n$$

$$(R_2)n$$

(R_1 and R_2 represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl group of 1-8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl group, aryl group, aralkyl group, halogen, or nitro group; R_1 and R_2 may be that same or different; n and m represent integers of 0-5).

The compounds represented by the above general formula (I) can be used alone, and can be polymerized photochemically with high sensitivity, without using photopolymerization initiators or sensitizers. Especially, the nitro group at the meta position

displays the highest photosensitivity, while substituents on the other benzene ring would not have any effect. On the other hand, compared with the m-nitro group, the p-nitro group would have very low photosensitivity. Similar effects can be observed in photochemical polymerization in solutions, thus it seems that the dominating factor of the photosensitivity is in the molecular electronic state, rather than in the crystal structure. While solid-state photopolymerization is described in, e.g., Solid State Photochemistry, Schmidt et al., "Monograph in Modern Chemistry," Weinheim, New York (1976); Chemical Review, Vol. 83, No. 1 (1983), etc., no compounds of the above general formula of the present invention have been suggested.

Specific examples of the chalcone compounds of the above general formula used in the present invention are as follows. 1-Phenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Methylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-m-Methylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Ethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-Isopropylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Isopropenylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Chlorophenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-2,4,6-Trimethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-2,4-Dimethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-m-Chlorophenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Butylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Octylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Methoxyphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one 1-p-Phenylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one

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1-p-Benzylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one
1-p-Benzyloxyphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one
The leuco dyes used in the present invention may be used
alone or as mixtures thereof. Said leuco dyes may be chosen for
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The leuco dyes used in the present invention may be used alone or as mixtures thereof. Said leuco dyes may be chosen from dyes commonly used in heat-sensitive materials, e.g., triphenylmethane, fluoran, phenothiazine, auramine, spiropyran, indolinophthalide leuco compounds, etc. Specific examples of leuco dyes are given below.

- 3,3-Bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)phthalide
- 3,3-Bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-6-dimethylaminophthalide (also known as Crystal Violet Lactone)
- 3,3-Bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-6-diethylaminophthalide
- 3,3-Bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-6-chlorophthalide
- 3,3-Bis(p-dibutylaminophenyl)phthalide
- 3-Cyclohexylamino-6-chlorofluoran
- 3-Dimethylamino-5,7-dimethylfluoran
- 3-Diethylamino-7-chlorofluoran
- 3-Diethylamino-7-methylfluoran
- 3-Diethylamino-7,8-benzofluoran
- 3-Diethylamino-6-methyl-7-chlorofluoran
- 3-(N-p-Tolyl-N-ethylamino)-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran
- 3-Pyrrolidino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran
- 2-[N-(3'-Trifluoromethylphenyl)amino]-6-diethylaminofluoran
- 2-[3,6-Bis(diethylamino)-9-(o-chloroanilino)xanthylbenzoic acid lactam]
- 3-Diethylamino-6-methyl-7-(m-trichloromethylanilino)fluoran
- 3-Diethylamino-7-(o-chloroanilino)fluoran
- 3-Dibutylamino-7-(o-chloroanilino) fluoran
- 3-(N-Ethyl-N-amylamino)-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran

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3-(N-Methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran
3-Diethylamino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran
3-(Diethylamino)-5-methyl-7-(N,N-dibenzylamino)fluoran
Benzoyl leuco methylene blue
6'-Chloro-8'-methoxybenzoindolinopyrylospiran[transliteration]
6'-Bromo-3'-methoxybenzoindolinopyrylospiran
3-(2'-Hydroxy-4'-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2'-methoxy-5'-
chlorophenyl) phthalide
3-(2'-Hydroxy-4'-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2'-methoxy-5'-
nitrophenyl) phthalide
3-(2'-Hydroxy-4'-diethylaminophenyl)-3-(2'-methoxy-5'-
methylphenyl)phthalide
3-(2'-Methoxy-4'-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2'-hydroxy-4'-chloro-5'-
methylphenyl)phthalide
3-Morpholino-7-(N-propyltrifluoromethylanilino) fluoran
3-Pyrrolidino-7-trifluoromethylanilinofluoran
3-Diethylamino-5-chloro-7-(N-benzyltrifluoromethylanilino)fluoran
3-Pyrrolidino-7-(di-p-chlorophenyl)methylaminofluoran
3-Diethylamino-5-chloro-7-(α-phenylethylamino) fluoran
3-(N-Ethyl-p-toluidino)-7-(α-phenylethylamino) fluoran
3-Diethylamino-7-(o-methoxycarbonylphenylamino)fluoran
3-Diethylamino-5-methyl-7-(α-phenylethylamino) fluoran
3-Diethylamino-7-piperidinofluoran
2-Chloro-3-(N-methyltoluidino)-7-(p-n-butylanilino)fluoran
3-(N-Benzyl-N-cyclohexylamino)-5,6-benzo-7-α-naphthylamino-4'-
bromofluoran
3-Diethylamino-6-methyl-7-mesitidino-4',5'-benzofluoran, etc.
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In the present invention, the developers that are used for coloring the above leuco dyes upon heating are various electron

acceptors, such as phenolic materials, organic and inorganic acidic materials and their metal salts, aromatic amide compounds, aromatic urea compounds, etc. Specific examples are given below.

Clays, active white clay, activated silica, boric acid, zinc oxide, zinc chloride, aluminum chloride, 4,4'-isopropylidenebisphenol, 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(o-cresol), 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(o-tert-butylphenol), 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(o-chlorophenol), 4,4'-cyclohexylidenebisphenol, 4,4'-bisphenolsulfone, 4-hydroxy-4'-chlorodiphenylsulfone, 4-hydroxy-4'-isopropoxydiphenylsulfone, isopropyl p-hydroxybenzoate, isobutyl p-hydroxybenzoate, benzyl p-hydroxybenzoate, p-chlorobenzyl p-hydroxybenzoate, salicylanilide, salicylic acid o-chloroanilide, salicylic acid m-trichloromethylanilide, dimethyl 4-hydroxyphthalate, 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid, benzyl 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate, 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid anilide, zinc 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate, zinc chloride/antipyrine complex, methylenebis(oxyethylenethio)diphenol, 4-hydroxyacetophenone, novolak phenol resins, novolak phenylphenol resins, diphenylthiourea di(m-chlorophenyl)thiourea,

In the present invention, various binders may be used for supporting the above leuco dyes and developers on a support, e.g., polyvinyl alcohol, starch and its derivatives, methoxycellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, and other cellulose derivatives; water-soluble polymers such as polyacrylic acid sodium salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone, acrylamide/acrylic acid ester copolymers,

di(m-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiourea, etc.

acrylamide/acrylic acid ester/methacrylic acid ester ternary cooplymers, styrene/maleic anhydride copolymer alkali salts, isobutylene/maleic anhydride copolymer alkali salts, polyacrylamide, sodium alginate, gelatins, caseins, etc.; latexes of polyvinyl acetate, polyurethanes, styrene/butadiene copolymers, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid esters, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymers, polybutyl methacrylate, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers, styrene/butadiene/acrylic copolymers, etc.

The fillers used in the present invention are inorganic fine particles such as calcium carbonate, silica, zinc oxide, titanium oxide, aluminum hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, barium sulfate, clays, talc, surface-treated calcium or silica, etc.; organic fine particles such as urea-formalin resins, starch, styrene/methacrylic acid copolymer, polystyrene, etc.

In making the heat-sensitive recording materials of the present invention, a solution of mainly the compounds of the above general formula (I), leuco dyes, developers, and binders is coated on a support such as paper, synthetic paper, etc., and dried.

In the present invention, the amount of leuco dyes used should be 0.2-1.0 g/m^2 , developer 0.5-3 g/m^2 , and the compounds of the general formula (I) 0.5-5 g/m^2 .

Effects

In the heat-sensitive recording materials of the present invention, the compounds of the above general formula (I) are

used as interlayers, and when heated, the interlayer is melted, and the dyes and developers are brought into contact causing coloration, while the compounds of general formula (I) is are converted to high-melting materials, thus uniform heat is applied again, they are not melted and no further contact between the leuco dyes and developers occurs, thus recoloration of the background by heat is prevented.

Examples

Next, the present invention is explained in detail with examples. Parts and % are by weight.

Application Example 1

Each mixture of the composition given below was dispersed using a ball mill to obtain solutions A-D.

Solution A 3-(N-Methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)-6-methyl-7anilinofluoran 10 parts Hydroxyethylcellulose 10% aqueous solution 10 parts Water 30 parts Solution B 30 parts Bisphenol A p-Benzylbiphenyl 20 parts Polyvinyl alcohol 10% aqueous solution 25 parts 150 parts Water

Solution C	
Calcium carbonate	20 parts
Stearic acid	2 parts
Methylcellulose 5% aqueous solution	22 parts
Water	60 parts
Solution D	
1-p-Ethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one	30 parts
Hydroxyethylcellulose 10% aqueous solution	30 parts
Water	90 parts

Commercially available wood-free paper (basis weight 50 g/m^2) was coated using a lab rod [transliteration] first with a mixture of solution A:solution C = 1:1 mixture to dry dye adhesion 0.5 g/m^2 , dried, then coated with a solution D:solution C = 1:1 to dry adhesion 2 g/m^2 and dried.

Then, [its] further coated with a mixture of solution B:solution

C = 1:1 to dry solids adhesion 4.5 g/m², dried, and calendered to give a heat-sensitive recording material.

The heat-sensitive recording material was recorded on using a thermal printing simulator at an input energy of 0.5 mJ/dot to obtain color density 1.25 and background density 0.08. The background was similarly printed after exposure to SM-1500 (mercury lamp, product of Ricoh Co., Ltd.) with 100 memory [sic] to give color density 0.30 and background density 0.09.

Application Example 2

Application Example 1 was repeated using 1-m-methylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one in place of the 1-p-ethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one in the solution D of Application Example 1, giving color density 1.25 and background density 0.08, and after exposure to light, color density 0.32 and background density 0.09.

Application Example 3

Application Example 1 was repeated using 1-p-isopropenyl-3-, m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one in place of the 1-p-ethylphenyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one in the solution D of Application Example 1, giving color density 1.20 and background density 0.08, and after exposure to light, color density 0.25 and background density 0.09.

Both the image and background remained in a stable state even after being stored for several months.

19日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出額公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭6

昭62 - 127281

⑤Int Cl.*

識別記号

庁内整理番号 7447-2H

母公開 昭和62年(1987)6月9日

B 41 M 5/18

1 0 1 744

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全6頁)

🛛 発明の名称

感熱記録材料

②特 頭 昭60-266848

登出 顧昭60(1985)11月27日

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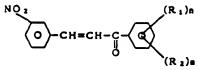
1. 発明の名称

感热記錄材料

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 支持体上にロイコ染料からなる層と顕色剤と からなる層を設け、その中間の層に下記一般式で 示される化合物の少なくとも1種を用いたことを 特徴とする場盤記録材料。

一位式.



(R 1 及びR 2 は水溝、炭素数1~8の直鎖又は枝状 アルキル基、シクロアルキル基、アリール基、 アラルキル基、ハロゲン文はニトロ基を扱わし、 R 1 及びR 2 は互に興っていてもよい。n及びeは 0~5の整数を扱わす。)

3. 発明の辞編な説明

(技術分野)

本発明は、ロイコ焼料と顕色剤を用いた遮熱記

縁材料の記録画像の信頼性の向上に関するもので ある。

〔從采技博〕

感熱記録材料は一般に低、合成紙、プラスチッ クフィルム等の支持体上に無発色性組成物を主成 分とする感無発色層を設けたもので、無ヘッド、 熱ペン、レーザー光等で加熱することにより発色 顕像が得られる。この種の記録材料は他の記録材 料に比べて現象、定着等の環境な処理を施すこと なく、比較的智承な装置で気時間に記憶が扱られ ること、騒音の発生及び環境汚染が少ないこと、 コストが安いことなどの利点により、囲客、文字 などの複字に用いられる値、電子計算機、ファク シミリ、桑売機、ラベル、レコーダーなど多方面 に亘る紀録材料として広く利用されている。この ような感熱記録材料に用いられる熱発色性組成物 は一般に発色剤と、この発色剤を熱時発色せしめ る頃色剤とからなり、発色剤としては、例えば、 ラクトン、ラクタム又はスピロピラン最を有する 触色又は淡色のロイコ染料が、また蛋色剤として は各種の酸性物質、例えば有機酸やフェノール性物質が用いられる。この是色剤と順色剤とを組合せた記録材料は特に得られる面像の色調が鮮明であり、かつ地肌の白色度が高く、しかも面像(染料面像)の耐候性が優れているという利点を有し、広く利用されてきている。

ことを目的とする。

(婦 成)

本発明によれば、支持体上にロイコ境料からなる層と、顕色剤からなる層を設け、その中間の層に下記一般式(I)で示される化合物の少なくとも1種を用いたことを特徴とする場為記録材料が提供される。

一股式.

$$\begin{array}{c} NO_2 \\ \hline O - CH = CH - C - C \\ \hline \\ (R_2)_0 \end{array}$$

(R:及びR:は、水素、炭素数1~8の直顧又は枝 状アルキル基、シクロアルキル基、アリール基、 アラルキル基、ハロゲン又はニトロ基を扱わし、 R:及びR:は互いに異っていてもよい。n及びe は、0~5の整数を扱わす。)

府記一般式(1)で示される化合物は、結晶粒子の状態のまま、光型合関始用や増増用を用いることなく、単独で、高感度に光度合する材料である。また、メタ位、ニトロ基準入化合物が最も光感度

録方法は、カーボン等を熱溶酸性物質等と共に、 登通紙に転写する方法で、画像の信頼性は非常に 高いものの、解像性の問題がある他、転写紙と受 客紙の2枚を必要とする点でコストアップの問題 がある。

また、ロイコ系感熱記録材料においても、地肌 部の再発色防止の提案があり、例えば、特別昭55 -51580号や特別昭58-123535号公報記載のよう に、印字後露光することによって再発色を防止す る方法が提案されているが、この場合、光感皮定 増性が不十分であったり、あるいは初期発色濃度 が著しく低下する等の問題が残っている。

また、最近、光重合性材料を用いる地肌定象が 設実されているが、(特質昭59-99988号)、無ペ ンや無板等の印字では著しい定着効果を示すもの の、サーマルヘッドによる記録印字においては、 未だ、十分に対応できているものとは言い違い。 (目 的)

本発明は、無による再発色が著しく低下され、 再発色防止効果に優れた感無記録材料を提供する

が高く、この場合もう一方のベンゼン環の配換基の種類にはほとんど影響されない。また、p-位ニトロ基に比べかなり、大路度が低くなり、また、溶液中での光型合においても阿様な結果を示すことから光感度の支配因子は結晶構造よりも分子内の電子状態にあることが推廃される。因みに、光固相重合については、例えば、Solid state Photochasistry, Schmidt at "Honograph in Rodern Chemistry", Veinhoim May York (1976) や、Chemical Roviews, Vol.83, No.1 (1983)等に研究発表があるが、本発明で用いる前記一般式で示される化合物を示唆する記載は見当らない。

本発明で用いる終記一般式のカルコン化合物の 具体例としては、

 $1-p-3+\nu j = -\nu - 3-e- = -\nu j = -\nu - 3-e- = -\nu - 3-e-$

1-=-メチルフェニル-3-=-ニトロフェニル

ープロペン(2)ーオン(1).

1-p- エチルフェニルー3-e- ニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1)、

. 1-イソプロピルフェニル-3-=-ニトロフェ ニループロペン(2) - オン(1) .

1-p-イソプロペニルフェニル-3-=-ニトロフェニループロペン(2)-オン(1).

1-p-0 ロロフェニルー3-e-ニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1).

1-2,4,6-トリメチルフェニル-3-0-ニトロフェニル-プロペン(2)-オン(1).

1-2,4-ジメチルフェニルー3ー=ーニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1)、

1-e-クロロフェニル-3-e-ニトロフェニ $^{(2)}$ -プロペン $^{(2)}$ -オン $^{(1)}$ 、

1-p- オクチルフェニルー3-a- ニトロフェニループロペン(2) - オン(1)、

1-p-メトキシフェニルー3-a-ニトロフェニ

ループロペン(2)ーオン(1).

1-p- フェニルフェニル-3-e-ニトロフェニルプロペン(2)-オン(1).

 $1-p-4 \supset \mathcal{G} M \supset x = M-3-x-2 + G \supset x = M-3 = x + G \supset x = M-3 = x + G \supset x = x$

1-p- ペンジロキシフェニルー3-=- ニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1)、

本発明において用いるロイコ 換料は単独又は2 程以上資合して適用されるが、このようなロイコ 換料としては、この種の感熱材料に適用されてい るものが任意に適用され、例えば、トリフェニル メタン系、フルオラン系、フエノチアジン系、オー ラミン系、スピロピラン系、インドリノフタリド 系の換料のロイコ 佐合物が好ましく用いらよ このようなロイコ 染料の具体例としては、例えば、 以下に示すようなものが挙げられる。

3.3ーピス(pージメチルアミノフェニル)ーフタリド、

3.3-ピス(p-ジメチルアミノフェニル)-6-ジメチルアミノフタリド(別名クリスタルパイオ

レットラクトン)、

3,3-ビス(p-ジメチルアミノフェニル)-6-ジエチルアミノフタリド、

3.3-ビス(p-ジメチルアミノフェニル)-6-クロルフタリド、

3,3-ピス(p-ジブチルアミノフェニル)フタリ ド.

3-シクロヘキシルアミノー6-クロルフルオラン.

3-ジメチルアミノー5,7-ジメチルフルオラン.

3-ジェチルアミノー7-クロロフルオラン、

3-ジェチルアミノー7-メチルフルオラン、

3-ジェチルアミノー7.8-ペンズフルオラン、

3-ジエチルアミノー6-メチルー7-クロルフルオラン.

3-(N-p-トリル-N-エチルアミノ)-6-メ チル-7-アニリノフルオラン、

3-ピロリジノー6-メチルー7-アニリノフルオラン.

2- (N-(3' -トリフルオルメチルフェニル)

アミノ) -6-ジエテルアミノフルオラン、

2- (3.6-ピス(ジェチルアミノ)-9-(o-クロルアニリノ)キサンチル安息呑酸ラクタム)、

3-ジエチルアミノー6-メチルー7-(■-トリクロロメチルアニリノ)フルオラン.

3- ジエチルアミノー7-(o-クロルアニリノ) フルオラン、

3-ジプチルアミノ-7-(o-クロルアニリノ) フルオラン、

3-(N-エチルーN-アミルアミノ)-6-メチル -7-アニリノフルオラン、

3-(N-メチルーN-シクロヘキシルアミノ)-6 -メチルー7-アニリノフルオラン、

3-ジェチルアミノー6-メチルー7-アニリノ フルオラン

3-(ジェチルアミノ)-5-メチル-7-(N.N-ジベンジルアミノ)フルオラン、

ペンゾイルロイコメチレンブルー.

6' -クロロー8' -メトキシーベンゾインドリ ノービリロスピラン、 6' - プロモー3' - メトキシーベンゾインドリ ノーピリロスピラン、

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3-(2'-E F D + D - 4'- U J J F N T E J D E E N)-3-(2'-J F P D D D E E N) D S U F F N T E

3-(2' -ヒドロキシー4' -ジメチルアミノフェニル)-3-(2' -メトキシー5' -ニトロフェニル)フタリド、

3-(2' -ヒドロキシ-4' -ジェチルアミノフェニル)-3-(2' -メトキシ-5' -メチルフェニル)フタリド、

3-(2' -メトキシー4' -ジメチルアミノフェニル)-3-(2' -ヒドロキシー4' -クロルー5' -メチルフェニル)フタリド、

3-モルホリノー7-(M・プロピルートリフル: ロメチルアニリノ)フルオラン、

3-ピロリジノー7-トリフルオロメチルアニリ ノフルオラン、

3-ジェチルアミノー5-クロロー7ー(Nーペン ジルートリフルオロメチルアニリノ)フルオラン、

種々の電子受客性物質が適用され、フェノール性物質、有機又は無機酸性物質あるいはそれらの金属塩、労各族アミド化合物、労各族尿剤化合物等が挙げられ、以下にその具体例を示す。

クレー、活性白土、活性シリカ、水ウ酸、酸化 亜鉛、塩化亜鉛、塩化アルミニウム、4,4′ーイ ソプロピリデンビスフェノール、4.4′ ーイソプ ロピリデンピスー(oークレゾール)、4.4′ ーイソ プロピリデンピス(o-test-ブチルフェノール)、 4.4' ーイソプロピリデンーピス(oークロロフェ ノール)、イ.イ゚ ーンクロヘキシリデンピスフェノー ル、4.4′ ーピスフェノールスルホン、4ーヒドロ キシー(' ークロロージフェニルスルホン、4ーヒ ドロキシー化 ーイソプロポキシジフェニルスル ホン、pーヒドロキシ安息各酸イソプロピル、pー ヒドロキシ安息各酸イソプチル、pーヒドロキシ 安息音載ペンジル、pーヒドロキン安息音量pーク ロロベンジル、サリチル酸アニリド、サリチル酸 -(o-クロロアニリド)、サリチル酸-(s-トリ フロロメチルアニリド)、4-ヒドロキシフタル産

3-ピロリジノー1-(ジーp-クロルフェニル) メチルアミノフルオラン、

3-(N-x+N-p-hN+3)-7-(a-7x-3)-N-x+N-3

3-ジェチルアミノー7-(o-メトキシカルボニルフェニルアミノ)フルオラン、

3-3x+ny=1-5-x+n-1-(x-yx-1)2-3x+ny=1-1

3-ジェチルアミノー7-ピペリジノフルオラン、 2-クロロー3-(N-メチルトルイジノ)-7-(pn-ブチルアニリノ)フルオラン、

3-(N-ベンジル-N-シクロヘキシルアミノ)
-5、6-ベンゾー7-αーナフチルアミノー4'プロモフルオラン、

3-ジェチルアミノー6-メチルー7-メシチジ ノー4′、5′ーペンソフルオラン等

本発明において、前記ロイコ染料に対して加熱時に反応してこれを発色させる順色剤としては、

ジメチル、2ーヒドロキシー3ーナフト工設、2ーヒドロキシー3ーナフト工設ペンジル、2ーヒドロキシー3ーナフト工設をフニリド、2ーヒドロキシー3ーナフト工設亜鉛塩、塩化亜鉛/アンチピリン館体、メチレンピスー(オキシエチレンチオ)ジフェノール、4ーヒドロキシフセトフェノン、ノボラック型フェノール機関、ノボラック型フェニルフェノール機関、ジフェニルチオ尿素、ジ(aークロロフェニル)チオ尿素、ジ(aートリフロロメチルフェニル)チオ尿素等。

本発明においては、貧犯ロイコ境科及び顧色剤を支持体上に結合支持させるために、使用の程々の結合剤を適宜用いることができ、例えば、ポリピニルアルコール、デンプン及びその誘導体、メトキシセルロース、ヒドロキシエチルセルロース、カルボキシメチルセルロース、メチルセルロースは導体、ポリアクリル酸ソーダ、ポリピニルピロリドン、アクリル酸アミド/アクリル酸エステル共産合体、アクリル酸アミド/アクリル酸エステル/メタクリル急

3元共産合体、スチレン/無水マレイン競共重合 体アルカリ塩、イソプチレン/無木マレイン競技 **煮合体アルカリ塩、ポリアクリルアミド、アルギ** ン敵ソーダ、ゼラチン、カゼイン等の水溶性高分 子の他、ポリ酢酸ピニル、ポリウレタン。スチレ ン/ブタジェン共重合体、ポリアクリル酸、ポリ アクリル酸エステル、塩化ビニル/酢酸ビニル共 並合体、ポリプチルメタクリレート、エチレン/ 酢酸ビニル共電合体、スチレン/ブタジエン/アク リル系共産合体等のラテックス等を用いることが できる.

また、本発明で用いられる境料としては、炭酸 カルシウム、シリカ、酸化豆餡、酸化チタン。水 **脸化アルミニウム、水酸化亜鉛、碳酸パリウム、** クレー、タルク、袋面処理されたカルシウムやシ リカ等の無機系数粉末の他、尿道=ホルマリン機 崩、デンプン、スチレン/メタクリル競共重合体。 ポリスチシン樹脂等の有機系の微粉末を挙げるこ とができる。

本発明の感熱記録材料を作るには、紙、合成紙

等の支持体上に、前記一般式(1)の化合物、ロイ コ級料、顕色剤及び精育剤を主成分とする各々の 強省被を強有、乾燥を練退せばよい。

木発明において、ロイコ染料の使用量は、0.2g/㎡ ~1.0g/㎡が適当であり、賦色剤の使用量は、 0.5g/㎡~3g/㎡が適当であり、一般式(1)で示 される化合物の使用量は、0.5g/㎡~5g/㎡が通 当である。

(効 果)

本発明の感熱記録材料は、前記一位式(1)で示 される化合物を中間層として用いたことにより、 熱印加時に中間層が溶散し、染料と膜色剤が接触 し発色が生じるが、光風射すれば該一般式(1)の 化合物が、高融点物質に変化し、再び無印加して も融解せず、ロイコ染料と額色剤の接触が生じな くなる為、熱による地肌部の再発色が防止できる ものである。

(吳 旗 例)

次に本発明を実施例により更に詳細に説明する。 時、以下で示す部及び多は意量指導である。

実施例 1

J

下記組成の各混合物をそれぞれポールミルで分 役してA~D痩を異戯した。

(A 被)

- 3-(N·メチルーNーシクロヘキシルアミノ) - 6
- メチルー7ーアニリノフルオラン	10#
ヒドロキシエチルセルロース10%水溶液	10 -
*	30 -
(p = #1	

(B版)

ピスフェノールA	30 🙉
pーベンジルピフェニル	20 -
ポリピニルアルコール10%水溶液	25 •
*	150 -
(C液)	

災職カルシウム	20 部
ステアリン酸	2 •
メチルセルロース5%水溶液	22 •

*

l-p-エチルフェニル-3-s-ニトロフェニル - プロペン(2) - オン(1) 30 🕏 ヒドロキシエチルセルロース10%水溶液 30部 90 #

上記の如くして得られた独布波を、市販上賃紙 (坪量 50g/㎡)にラポロッドを用いて、まず (A 被】: (C被】=1:1の温合被を、乾燥染料付着 量が0.5g/㎡となるよう強布、乾燥した。次に、 【D被】: (C被) =1:1の混合液を乾燥付着量が 2 g/dとなるよう後層独市乾燥した。

さらに、その上に [B被] : [C被] =1:1の温 合被を、乾燥四形分量が4.5g/㎡となるよう流布 乾燥した後、カレンダー処理をおこない感熱記録 **材料を協た。**

該暗熱記録材料を、試作サーマル印字シュミレー ターのヘッド入力エネルギーを0.5mJ/dotで印字 したところ、尭色装成1.25、地肌装成0.08のもの が得られた。これをSN-1500((株)リコー製 水銀 ランプ)で10メモリで露光した後、地肌部を同様 に印字したところ、現色遺虚0.30、地肌遺皮0.09 であった。

60 .

实施例 2

実施例1の (0枚) の1-p-エチルフェニル-3
-s-ニトロフェニループロペン(2) - オン(1)を、
1-s-メチルフェニル-3-s-ニトロフェニループロペン(2) - オン(1) に代えた値は、実施例1と
同様におこなったところ、発色過度1.25、地肌濃度0.08のものが得られ、露光後の発色濃度は0.32、地肌温度は0.09であった。

实庭例 3

実施例1の(D液)の1-p-エチルフェニルー3-e-ニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1)を、1-p-イソプロペニルー3-e-ニトロフェニループロペン(2)ーオン(1)に代えた他は、実施例1と同様におこなったところ、発色過度1.20、地肌速度0.08のものが得られ、質光後の発色過度は、0.25、地肌過度は0.09であった。

いずれの画像、地肌共致カ月延でも安定な状態 を維持していた。

ß:

ρr

polyol. polyisocyanate, and fine silica particles and overcoated with a compn. contg. 3-N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran and N-100 (Et cellulose) to give a transfer sheet, while a paper support was coated with a compn. contg. 4-benzylphenol, Zn 3,5-dinitrosalicylate, fine silica particles, 4-benzylmercaptophenol, and vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer to obtain a receptor sheet. A set of the 2 sheets gave high d. images with good lightfastness, moisture resistance, and thermal resistance, and showed good peeling properties. properties

properties.
107: 208976h Thermal transferring receptor sheets. Hakiri, Minoru; Shiraishi, Shuhei; Watari, Yuichi (Ricoh Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,130,891 [87,130,891] (Cl. B41M5/26), 13 Jun 1987. Appl. 85/272,763, 03 Dec 1985; 6 pp. The thermal-transfer receptor sheets, for transfer sheets contg. leuco dyes, have an overcoat layer of wax. The receptor sheets provide high-d. images by low thermal energy and uniform-d. images without background stains even after multiple transfers. Thus, a polyester film was coated with a compn. contg. 31-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexyl)-amino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran and ethylicellulose, while a paper support was coated with a compn. contg. benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, support was coated with a compn. contg. benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, silica fine particles, and poly(vinyl alc.) and then overcoated with carnauba wax to obtain a receptor sheet. A set of the 2 sheets provided high-d. images with good uniformity and without background

stains.
107: 208977j Thermal recording materials. Iiyama, Kyotaka; Kurisu, Tokuo (Ricoh Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,127,281 [87,127,281] (Cl. B41M5/18), 09 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/266,848, 27 Nov 1985; 6 pp. Thermal recording materials prepd.

by forming a layer comprising a leuco dye and another layer comprising a color developer on a support have an interlayer contg. ≥ 1 compd. of the formula I (R, R¹ = H, C₁₋₈ alkyl which may be branched, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, halo, NO₂; m = n = 0-5). The thermal recording materials prevent recoloration by heating. Thus, a paper support was 1st coated with a compn. contg. 3-(N-methyl-= N-cyclohexylamino)-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran, CaCO₃, stearic acid, and binders, then coated with a compn. contg. 1-p-ethylphe= acid, and binders, then coated with a compn. contg. 1-p-ethylpne-nyl-3-m-nitrophenyl-2-propen-1-one, CaCO₃, stearic acid, and binders, and finally coated with a compn. contg. Bisphenol A, p-benzylbiphenyl, CaCO₃, stearic acid, and binders to give a thermal recording material. The d. of the image and background obtained on the material were 1.25 and 0.08, resp., and 0.3 and 0.09, resp., before

and after exposure to UV.

107: 208978k Print-protecting material. 107: ZUSTISE Print-protecting material. Akitani, Takashi; Togano, Shigeo; Suzuki, Eiichi; Yamamoto, Mayumi (Canon K. K.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,130,875 [87,130,875] (Cl. B41M5/00), 13 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/272,822, 03 Dec 1985; 5 pp. In the title material contg. a substrate and a peelable transfer layer on the substrate, the layer contains a solvent-based thermoplastic and a water-based thermoplastic. The material gives recorded images with good gloss, and water, solvent, and blocking resistance suitable for prints and in interior printing and showing resistance Akitani, Takashi:

images with good gloss, and water, solvent, and blocking resistance suitable for prints, esp. in ink-jet printing, and shows good adhesion and transferability. Thus, a print-protecting material was prepd. by using a transfer layer comprising S-Lec BLS and Chemipearl V 100 (water-based ethylene-winyl acetate copolymer).

107: 208979m Recording method. Akitani, Takashi; Togano, Shigeo: Suzuki, Eiichi; Yamamoto, Mayumi (Canon K. K.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,130,876 [87,130,876] (Cl. B41M5/00), 13 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/272,823, 03 Dec 1985; 7 pp. The recording method uses a protective sheet consisting of a substrate and a transfer layer contg. a solvent-sol. thermoplastic resin and a transfer layer contg. a solvent-sol, thermoplastic resin and a water-sol, thermoplastic resin, and involves superposing the sheet on the images recorded with liq. ink, application of pressure, and sepn. of the substrate to leave a protective film. The method provides of the substrate to leave a protective film. The method provides lustrous images resistant to water, solvents, flexing, blocking, and abrasion. Thus, a PET film was coated with a layer of S-Lec BL-S (butyral resin) and another of Chemipearl V-100 (water-sol. ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer) to obtain the protective sheet, which was applied on images from ink-jet printing. The images showed the described advantages.

107: 208980s Thermal color-farming recording material. Values

showed the described advantages.

107: 208980e Thermal color-forming recording material. Yahagi, Masakichi; Obitau, Takeo; Igaki, Tetsuo; Enotani, Masashi; Kinoshita, Masaki (Shin Nisso Kako Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Rokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,130,878 [87,130,878] (Cl. B41M5/18), 13 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/270,777, 03 Dec 1985; 6 pp. In the title material having a thermal color-forming layer contg. a colorless or light-colored dye, an acidic substance which makes the dye render color upon heating, and a sensitizer, the acidic substance is 4-hydroxy-4'-iso-propoxydiphenyl sulfone (I) and the sensitizer is 4-benzylbiphenyl

(II). The material shows increased color-forming rate and for stability of colored images. Thus, 3'-N-methylcyclohexylamino-6': methyl-7'-chlorofluoran, I, II, poly(vinyl alc.), clay, and water an

methyl-i-chlorofluoran, I. II, poly(vinyl alc.), clay, and water an stirred to obtain an aq. suspension, which was applied onto a when paper to obtain a recording paper.

107: 208981f Thermal recording materials. Maruta, Keikh Motosugi, Yukinori; Ichikawa, Akira; Iiyama, Kiyotaka (Ricoh a Ltd.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,140,880 [87,140,880] (B 841M5/18). 24 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/280,466, 13 Dec 1985; 4 pt. Thermal recording materials, using a coloration reaction between leuco dyes and color developers, contain benzyl 3-chloro-4-hydroxybenzoate (I) as the color developer to exhibit good sensitivity and benzoate (I) as the color developer to exhibit good sensitivity and benzoate (I) as the color developer to exhibit good sensitivity and sensi benzoate (I) as the color developers, contain benzyi a-cnioro-q-nyquos-benzoate (I) as the color developer to exhibit good sensitivity and head-matching properties. Thus, a paper support was coated with dispersion contg. 3-(N-methyol-N-cyclohexylamino)-6-methyl-i-anilinofluoran, CaCO₃, I, and oxidized starch to give a high-qualing

anilinofluoran, CaCU₃, I, and oxidized starch to give a high-qualin thermal recording paper.

107: 208982g Multicolor thermal dye-transfer copying materials Hasegawa, Tetsuo (Canon K. K.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho J? 62,152,789 [87,152,789] (Cl. B41M5/26), 07 Jul 1987. Appl 85/292,850, 27 Dec 1985; 7 pp. The title materials have, on support, a sublimable layer contg. ≥sublimable dyes dispersed in binder, and a thermal-transfer layer contg. a nonsublimable dye in the binder, in this order. This allows the thermal sublimation dve(s) onto the thermal-transfer layer. of which transfer produce dye(s) onto the thermal-transfer layer, of which transfer produce clear images with different colors according to the thermal enemy applied, without produced image lags. Thus, a polyester film we coated with a soln. contg. 10 parts acrylic monomer-styrene resin and 1 part Resin Red TB to form a 5-\mu 1st sublimable layer. The 2nd 5-\mu sublimable layer was formed by conting a soln. contg. 10 part Gantrez ES425 (vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer) and 1 part Celes Blue CN.

Gantrez ES425 (vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer) and 1 pan Celes Blue GN. A 5-μ, yellow thermal-transfer layer was the formed by coating 10 parts polyester resin and 2 parts Kayasel Yellow 924. Thermal printing gave clear green images when the thermal energy used was 0.3 mJ/dot, and black images with 0. mJ/dot energy. No color lag was obsd.

107: 208983h Rewritable, heat mode optical memory deviced Yoshida, Takuji; Morinaka, Akira; Funakoshi, Norihiro (Nippe Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Kobs JP 62,160,283 [87,160,283] (Cl. B41M5/26), 16 Jul 1987, Appl 86/1,879, 08 Jan 1986; 5 pp. The title optical recording materials have a support, a single-component spiropyran recording layer, and light-absorbing layer. The materials for reversible photochromic optical recording using laser beams provide increased stability and image contrast. Thus, a 2000-Å layer of 1,3,3-trimethylindolino-6-hydroxybenzospiropyran was formed on an acrylic disk by vacuus evapn. A 2000-Å Te reflecting layer was then deposited. Heating the colorless disk to 50° turned it to blue (max. absorption 600 nm reflectance 40%). Total exposure of the blue disk to UV decreased the reflectance (600 nm) to 10%. Recording with 830-nm semiconductulaser beam restored the reflectance to 40%. The heat-mode recording with leave and photon control to 10%. recording with laser and photon-mode erasure were repeatable.

recording with laser and photon-mode erasure were repeatable.

107: 208984j Transfer type thermal recording media. Shimura Yoshitomo: Kobayashi, Masaaki (Ricoh Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Kokii Tokkyo Koho JP 62,144,994 [87,144,994] (Cl. B41M5/26), 29 Jm 1987, Appl. 85/285,657, 20 Dec 1985; 5 pp. Thermal-transfer recording media are prepd. by forming a heat-metastable low-viscosity material layer on a heat-resistant support, a 2nd layer which shows tackiness but does not fuse on heating, and an interlayer comprising a substance slightly miscible with both the layers. The thermal tackness but does not fuse on heating, and an interlayer comprising a substance slightly miscible with both the layers. The thermal recording media provide high-quality images even on paper with low surface smoothness and exhibit good storage stability. Thus. I polyester film was 1st coated with a mixt. of Microcryst. Wax 155f and Hoechst Wax PEV 720, then coated with Versamid 930 (polyamide resin), and finally coated with a compn. contg. Evalin 420 (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer) and C black to give a thermal recording material. The material gave high-quality images on a bond paper and showed improved storage stability compared to a control without the interlayer. without the interlayer.

107: 208985k Transfer type thermal recording media. Shimun 107: 208985k Transfer type thermal recording media. Snimua Yoshitomo; Kobayashi, Masaaki (Ricoh Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Rokai Tokkyo Koho JP 62,144,995 [87,144,995] (Cl. B41M5/26). 29 Jun 1987, Appl. 85/285,658, 20 Dec 1985; 5 pp. Thermal-transfer recording media are prepd. by forming a heat-meltable low-viscosity material layer on a heat-resistant support and a 2nd layer which shows tackiness but does not fused by heating. Some >80 wt.% of the further compresses a monoster of the further compresses a monoster of the layer compresses. Shows tackiness out does not tused by nearing. Some You W. We the fusible component in the 1st layer comprises a monoester of a C-20 linear satd. fatty acid with a polyhydric alc. (>3 OH groups). The thermal recording media provide high-quality images even on paper with low surface smoothness and exhibit good storage stability. Thus, a polyester film was coated with docosanoic acid monoglycerol. and overcoated with a compn. contg. Evaflex 220 (ethylene-viny acetate copolymer), Sumitate DB10 (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer)

acetate copolymer), Sumitate DB10 (ethylene-winyl acetate copolymer), and C black to give a thermal recording material giving high-quality images on a bond paper and showing good storage stability.

107: 208986m Ink-jet receptor materials. Kono, Shunzo; Mon. Hidemasa; Hida, Michiaki; Ishida, Masahiko; Eto, Naonobu Akitani, Takashi; Togano, Shigeo; Hikuma, Masahiko; Sakati Mamoru; Arai, Ryuichi (Canon K. K.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Kobe JP 62,140,876 [87,140,876] (Cl. B41M5/00), 24 Jun 1987, Appl 85/281,211, 16 Dec 1985; 11 pp. Image receptor materials for ink-jet recording are prepd. by forming an ink-receiving layer contual polymer complex of a basic polymer with rosin-modified males acid on a substrate. The image receptor materials exhibit good ink-receiving properties, water resistance, surface gloss, and antiblocking properties and provide high-quality images. Thus, a PVPK-90 [poly(vinylpyrrolidone)] soln, in DMF was mixed with a Harimaci